

Physiology.

This is the study of how the human body works. the way i see it, the body consumes other biomass to keep it running, so, it is like a leach where it sucks stuff up to keep it going, and breathes and poops out things it has 'consumed.'

If you want to observe all the body does, it turns water into blood, it breathes in oxygen and out carbon dioxide, and uses things in food to feed it's cells. If you were to [remove](#) any of these fuels, it would die.

To make blood the body needs to take water, air and other fuels. if you were to observe the difference between all the fuels and blood, you will see that blood is actually just like oil in an engine - or lubricant. if the body did not have this it would not be able to transport the fuels to the cells inside the body.

To make the body breathe, it uses the blood to transport oxygen to the cells. the oxygen gets absorbed into the blood and then gets gobbled by the cells to keep them full of something that is excited by heat so as to excite the cells from inside to keep them warm, along with fuels from foods we eat.

To get the food from place to place, it goes into the stomach, is absorbed like the oxygen into the blood, and then gets transported to the various parts of the body. unlike oxygen, the food is biomass, and, will be fed into the blood to help the body maintain homeostasis. if there is no food, the body will stop absorbing the foods and the body will die.

For the body to function in a way we are used to, all of these things needs to occur.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physiology>

Human physiology seeks to understand the mechanisms that work to keep the human body alive and functioning,[3] through scientific enquiry into the nature of mechanical, physical, and biochemical functions of humans, their organs, and the cells of which they are composed. The principal level of focus of physiology is at the level of organs and systems within systems. The endocrine and nervous systems [play](#) major roles in the reception and transmission of signals that integrate function in animals. Homeostasis is a major aspect with regard to such interactions within plants as well as animals. The biological basis of the study of physiology, integration refers to the overlap of many functions of the systems of the human body, as well as its accompanied form. It is achieved through communication that occurs in a variety of ways, both electrical and chemical.[citation needed]

Much of the foundation of knowledge in human physiology was provided by animal experimentation. Physiology is the study of function and is closely related to anatomy which is the study of form. Due to the frequent connection between form and function, physiology and anatomy are intrinsically linked and are studied in tandem as part of a medical [curriculum](#).

The cells that absorb the fuels are also chemically based, as is everything in the body. to get where it is, the body has a plan since conception that sees it expand in various ways that leaves it with these cellular 'byproducts,' or, cells. the cells are bunches of elements that come together, so, you could say that this is a little bit of chemical modeling, yes? if you put these chemicals together outside the body, you could make the same cells, except, they won't be in or [close](#) to blood which feeds them and they will die.

Seeing as how we can replicate the cellular composition or make up of the cells, we could easily construct a 'super cell' with a little bit of [practice](#) or input. if we

were to get this super cells to work, it could do anything other cells can do, and, probably more.

But, we have a certain amount of cells, depending on how much we weigh. if we observe that all cells die, and that is the reason we die, we could observe that cellular division is there to keep the body 'fresh.' if the body did not reproduce cells, cells have a certain life span, and, well, you understand i hope?

Now, if we wanted to create these 'super cells,' we would need one cell type for cellular respiration, disease fighting and some other i cannot think up.

If we wanted to make a cell for cellular respiration, we could try to get something that is full of oxygen reaping - carbon dioxide - and then try to create a cell completely out of carbons? this would result, hopefully, in a cell that absorbs the oxygen completely, or, even through the skin! this would result in a super powered body that can react and think much better! of course, we would need bigger lungs, so, maybe this is not such a good idea, but, replicating the elements making up the cellular respiration cells would result in others that do the same thing.

If we wanted to create a a super disease fighting cell, we would need to [program](#) it with the native cells of the body, and get it to incinerate any other cells it finds. simpler said than done though! if the cells were to avoid all native cells, and instead attack non native cells, they could be made of cytoplasm and suffocate the disease?

General check up.

A general [check](#) up is there for doctors to see what is wrong with a person. it is possible to see what is wrong even if you are not a doctor. if the person does have something wrong, you will find it easy to see what it is and what can be done about it.

If you were wanting to test someone's reflexes, then it would be something like a blood clot or something that is wrong, or even a bit of stress stopping the muscles from working properly. to test reflexes, you should let a fly into your office, and [watch](#) the person swat and kick at it. but, that is troublesome, so, if you want to let the patient watch a clock, and tell them to kick or do something with their arms or spine body or whatever, then they can do it as the minutes comes around.

If you want to see if the person is healthy, you should let them pee into a toilet, and, if it is dark yellow, they are healthy. if it is pale, they need more good things in their diet.

Then there is looking into their eyes. if their eyes react as you shine a torch into their eyes, they are fine, but if the reaction is delayed or they seem to have too much blood vessels in their eyes, they need more sleep or a rest if they say they sleep enough.

If they have a sore muscle, it must be because it is sprained, or there could be something else wrong with it. if it were that they have to favor a leg or something because of it, it could be quite a big problem. to get the muscle to repair itself, they must exercise it a lot. if it is sore from overuse, then they could just get it going [again](#) with some simple exercises. if it is torn though, and it is hard to tell sometimes, then they need only get the right creams for it. the right creams can be found at a pharmacy if you read all the boxes.

If it is a bit of blood loss through their urinary places, they should have their blood tested. if the blood looks to be clean - bright red - then there is nothing wrong with them. if it is dark red, it is getting clotted and they need dialysis. if the pee is full of blood, then they have gotten a 'blood vessel opening,' or 'cut' in their bladder or something. to get this sorted out, they need to drink lots of sugar loaded soda or drinks, so that the sugar will form glucose and shield the cut from the pee, which is nearly or [close](#) to toxic.

If there is blood when they cough, then there is a cut in their lungs. if the lungs were to have a cut in them, or just be unhealthy and bleeding on the inside, then they need to breathe in vaseline as that will coat the lungs with yucky cool stuff that clots the cuts, and makes your chest feel better.

X rays and other odds and ends.

When you x ray someone, you need to look for problem sin their bodies. fractures and even hurt bones are easy to spot, and, should [result](#) in a little bit of rest of that arm, leg, rib or whatever, and a cast being put on them.

If you are looking for something else, then you need to observe that the whole body has shades it needs to be to be healthy. if it is bright white, it is healthy. if it is thin dark white, it is [parts](#) of organs or muscles that are also healthy.

If it is dark, then there is a [problem](#) there. if it is a lung, it is probably because they smoke or work in a factory, but at least you can see the problem. if it is a bone, it is rotting or something. basically dark means a problem, and light means no problem.

Pharmacology.

Pharmacology is knowing which ointments, pills and creams match with what problems, and, how to [apply](#) them. if you are in need of some sort of treatment, be it antibiotics or nappy rash, this is where most of the action takes place in a pharmacy.

If you were to have your medical examination , because of a problem you had, you may be prescribed certain medication. if it is a fungal infection, you need to identify it first. to do that, you need to observe that the area will be either rash like or swollen. for different areas there might be different solutions, so, read the [instructions](#) carefully. probably isn't much difference from place to place.

If it is a rash, you get nice creams for that. just look for anti rash cream, but, as with previous, be aware of where it is on your body.

If it is diabetes, to find that out you need only take a few blood tests with those pens and things. if it checks out high over and over if you are having less sugar, you have diabetes. the right thing to do here is to eat less sugar and inject yourself with insulin.

If it is cancer, you should get a tumor on your body, like a big growth! it could just be a growth, but, to determine if it is either, you should [check](#) your blood. if your blood is thinning, and you need more sleep, then you might have cancer. basically you will feel weaker and weaker the whole time. if it is just a growth, well, i have already discussed how to treat them.